Wm L. Morton

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Peterſburg, January 23, 1797.

Peterſburg, Nov 30, 1796.

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Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

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October 17, 1796.

DOCUMENT

Which accompanied the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both houſes of Congreſs,

January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic.

Continued.]

4th. "It eluded the amicable mediation "of the republic, for breaking the chains of "its citizens at Algiers." We did not entertain any doubt of the friendly diſpoſition of the French republic to aid us in this buſineſs. But what was really done we have never known. You will find herewith Mr. Fauchet's letter of June 4th, 1794, and the anſwer of the ſecretary of ſtate, on the 6th, to which Mr. Adet refers. The information on the ſubject, which Mr. Fauchet expected "in a little time from Europe," probably never arrived, at leaſt it was never communicated to our government. There is ſurely in the ſecretary's anſwer, no evidence that our government were unwilling to accept the mediation of the republic. On the contrary, we have relied upon it to aid our negotiations with the Barbary powers. Accordingly, when colonel Humphreys went from hence in 1795, cloathed with powers for negotiating peace with thoſe ſtates, he was particularly inſtructed to ſolicit the mediation of the French republic; and for that purpoſe only, he went from Liſbon to Paris, where, through our miniſter, the committee of public ſafety manifeſted their diſpoſition to contribute to the ſucceſs of his miſſion. But colonel Humphreys was at the ſame time authoriſed to depute Joſeph Donaldſon, eſquire (who had been appointed conſul of the United States for Tunis and Tripoli, and who went with colonel Humphyres from America) to negotiate immediately a treaty with Algiers; for in a country where a negotiation depended on ſo many contingencies, it was of the laſt importance to be ready to ſeize the favorable moment to effect a peace whenever it ſhould offer. Such a moment preſented on Mr. Donaldſon's arrival at Algiers. He had not been there forty-eight hours before the treaty was concluded. It is alſo a fact that it was effected without the aid of the French conſul at that place. However, with reſpect to Mr. Donaldſon's negotiation, we are well informed that "His not conferring "with the conſul of France was not his "fault; and if he had done it, that it would "have injured his cauſe. Neither the re"public nor her conſul enjoying any credit "with the dey." But we are at the ſame time informed that the cauſe of this was tranſitory, and ought not to hinder us from endeavouring to engage her intereſt for other places, and in that place for future occaſions. Agreeably to this idea, the agent of the United States applied to the French conſul, Herculais, at Algiers, the laſt ſpring, to recommend a ſuitable perſon to negotiate a treaty with Tunis. The perſon recommended was employed, and we have been informed, had in part ſucceeded, and was expected to complete a treaty of peace.—This information was communicated to our miniſter at Paris, in a letter dated 30th of Auguſt laſt, from the French miniſter for foreign affairs, accompanied by an extract of a letter from the conſul Herculais.

In all theſe tranſactions, far from diſcovering a trace of evidence to ſupport Mr. Adet's charge, the reverſe is manifeſtly proved.

5th. "Notwithſtanding treaty ſtipula"tions, it allowed to be arreſted veſſels of "ſtate."

While we admit the fact that French veſſels have been arreſted, we deny that the arreſts have infringed any treaty ſtipulations. The details in this letter and the documents referred to appear to us entirely to exculpate the government. And if neither the executive nor our tribunals could in any wiſe take cognizance of captures which the French privateers called *prizes*, then they might take our own veſſels in our rivers and harbours, and our citizens be without redreſs. But "* it is an eſſential attribute "of the juriſdiction of every country to "preſerve peace, to puniſh acts in breach of "it, and to reſtore property taken by force "within its limits. Were the armed veſ"ſels of any nation to cut away one of our "own from the wharves of Philadelphia, "and to chuſe to call it a prize, would this "exclude us from the right of redreſſing the "wrong? were it the veſſel of another na"tion, are we not equally bound to protect "it, while within our limits? were it ſeized "in any other waters or on the ſhores of "the United States, the rights of redreſſing "is ſtill the ſame; and humble indeed "would be our condition were we obliged "to depend for that on the will of a foreign "conſul, or on negociation with diploma"tre agents."

The ſame reaſoning will apply to captures made by illegal privateers; that is, by ſuch as were armed and equipped in the ports of the United States; for it being by the law of nations the right of our government, and as a neutral power, its duty, to prevent ſuch armaments, it muſt alſo be its right and duty by all means in its power, to reſtrain the acts of ſuch armaments done in violation of its rights and in defiance of its authority.—And ſuch were the armaments made by French people in the ports of the United States. And the moſt effectual means of defeating their unlawful practices was the ſeizing of their prizes when brought within our juriſdiction. It is very poſſible indeed, that in ſome caſes the irritated ſubjects or public agents of nations whoſe property was taken by French privateers, might commence vexatious proſecutions; but this is no more than happens frequently among our own citizens, and in every nation in the world; and the only reſtraints on the vindictive paſſions of men, in ſuch caſes, which the policy of free governments has impoſed, are the damages which the courts compel the malicious proſecutor to pay to the injured party. If, as Mr. Adet aſſerts, damages have in two caſes only been granted by the courts to French privateers, even when the deciſions have been in their favour, it has ariſen from their own conduct, or the omiſſion of their counſel, or from accidental circumſtances, which in the opinion of the courts, furniſhed reaſonable preſumptions againſt them of having violated the laws, either by illegally arming in our ports, or making the captures within our juriſdiction. If, on the other hand, they have, in the event of contrary deciſions, been always condemned to pay damages, we may venture to ſay, it was becauſe they were always in the wrong. For no one will find ſufficient ground to impeach the diſcernment or integrity of our courts.

6th. "It ſuffered England, by inſulting "its neutrality to interrupt its commerce "with France."

That our commerce has been interrupted by the armed veſſels of England, and ſometimes with circumſtances of inſult, we certainly will not attempt to deny; the univerſal reſentment and indignation excited by thoſe injuries, were admiſſions of the fact; but that the government has *connived* at the practice (for that Mr. Adet muſt have intended to inſinuate by the word "ſuffered") all its acts moſt forcibly contradict. It was becauſe of thoſe aggreſſions that preparations for war were commenced, and to demand ſatisfaction for them was the leading object of Mr. Jay's miſſion to London. Satisfaction was demanded, and the arrangements agreed on for rendering it, are now in execution at London. But, if by "ſuffered" Mr. Adet means that we did not arm, that is, make war on England, to obtain the indemnification, when humanity, reaſon and the law of nations, preſcribe the mode of previous peaceable demand—to theſe very principles we may appeal for our juſtification, and if it is neceſſary to go further we ſay, that, to an independent nation, we muſt be left to determine to what manner we can moſt beneficially obviate an evil, and when it is moſt proper for us to repel an injury. To deny us this right of judgment, is to deny our independence. We have not been inſenſible either to our honor or our intereſt. If we have manifeſted much long-ſuffering, we have not been ſingular—Neutral nations very commonly endure many temporary evils; becauſe theſe appear light when compared with the calamities of war, and they look forward, as we have done, to a period when returning juſtice may redreſs their wrongs. This period, we truſt, will arrive in regard to thoſe we are now ſuffering from the French republic. If a nation not bound to us by treaty, and between whom and ourſelves actual circumſtances, and many recollections tended to excite peculiar paſſions, engaged to render us juſtice, ſhall we expect leſs of an avowed friend?

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* *Letter from the ſecretary of ſtate to Mr. Morris, Auguſt 16, 1793, State Papers, Page 62.*

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We may here properly enquire, what could have been the underſtanding of the parties on this point when the treaty of 1778 was made between France and the United States? She knew that notwithſtanding the extent of our country and its rapid increaſe in population, many years muſt elapſe before we could form a powerfel navy to protect our commerce. She knew the conduct of maritime powers in all their wars; particularly ſhe was acquainted with the maxims and meaſures of England, towards the commerce of neutral nations, in all her wars with France. And if knowing theſe things, France then expected that in all ſubſequent wars we ſhould compel the the maritime powers in general, and Great-Britain in particular, to admit our commerce to perfect freedom, then inſtead of a treaty of commerce containing regulations for conducting it, when France ſhould be at war, ſhe would have demanded from us a ſtipulation, that in every future war in which we ſhould be engaged with any other maritime power, we alſo ſhould engage in it as her aſſociate. But this is a condition which France was too juſt to demand, and to which the United States would never have agreed.

7. "Notwithſtanding the faith of treaties,
"it gave an aſylum to theſe ſame Engliſh,
"who after having inſulted her flag, pillaged
"her citizens, came alſo to brave the Ame
"rican people in their ports, and to take a
"ſtation whence to cruiſe, on a favorable
"opportunity, againſt the French."

This like moſt other of Mr. Adet's charges, is but the renewal of the complaints of his predeceſſor, Mr. Fauchet, and his vindication of the government will appear in the anſwer and communications from the Secretary of State to that miniſter, in the years 1794 and 1795. The caſes particularly noticed were thoſe of the Britiſh frigates Terpſicore and her prize la Montagne; and of the Britiſh ſhip Argonaut and her prize L'Eſperance. The Thetis and Huſſar Britiſh frigates with their French prizes la Prevoyance and la Raiſon are alſo mentioned, but without any facts or circumſtances as ſubjects of enquiry, which of courſe is precluded. That of the Terpſicore and her prize appears to have been the firſt caſe of the kind in which the Executive of the United States and thoſe of the particular ſtates were called to interfere; and therefore, it will not be thought extraordinary if the Executive of Virginia was unprepared with arrangements to give inſtant effect to the ſtipulation of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, forbidding an aſylum to the armed veſſels of the enemies of France and their prizes. What delay took place ſeems to have been the reſult of accident; certainly not of deſign And by letters from this department the Executives were earneſtly preſſed to take the neceſſary order for a prompt execution, in future, of this part of the treaty. But why ſhould the French miniſters complain with ſuch energy, that a Britiſh ſhip of war, with her prize, remained in our ports during perhaps twenty or five and twenty days; when againſt the earneſt requeſts and orders of the Executive, the French privateers, armed in our ports in violation of the laws, long continued to keep on our coaſt and enter our harbours, thence on favourable opportunities, to cruiſe againſt their enemies? The Columbia, or Carmagnole, continued ſuch her unlawful acts for more than a year.

After all the zealous remonſtrances of Mr. Fauchet, now renewed by Mr. Adet, about the capture of the French corvette L'Eſperance, by the Britiſh ſhip Argonaut, who went with her prize into Lynn Haven Bay, what were the facts? The Governor of Virginia went perſonally to the French Conſul at Norfolk for information concerning this declared violation of the treaty—but "received none which appeared to juſtify the "uneaſineſs occaſioned by that event, *he "charging no circumſtance as improper in the "captors*, but rather ſeemed to conſider the "introduction of the priſoners made on that "occaſion, ſo ſoon into a place where the "exchange would be effected, as an alleviation of the misfortune of loſing the "veſſel." The Captain of the French corvette himſelf was deſired to give evidence in the caſe; he promiſed but failed to appear. He was called upon the ſecond time to give information, but diſcovered an unwillignels to do it, obſerving that he had in given the Conſul a circumſtantial account of the tranſaction on his arrival. The governor having heard that a reſpectable pilot by the name of Butler was acquainted with the circumſtances of this affair, directed his depoſition to be taken; it was taken and imported that admial Murray himſelf purchaſed the prize L'Eſperance, and manned and fitted her in Lynn Haven Bay for a cruiſe. But Butler's depoſition was afterwards taken on the part of the Britiſh, in which he contradicted all the material facts recited in the former depoſition; for which he accounted by ſaying that he could neither write nor read, and that there had been inſerted in his firſt depoſition what he had never ſaid. Under theſe circumſtances it was deſirable to obtain further information. This was furniſhed by the Britiſh miniſter in the extract of a letter from admiral Murray, which bears every mark of candour of humanity, and of reſpect for the United States. It is as follows:

"The French ſloop of war L'Eſperance
"was brought into Lynn Haven Bay on the
"11th of January (a few days after my ar-
"rival there) by captain Ball, who had cap-
"tured her 15 leagues from the ſhore, the
"the weather being very tempeſtuous, a
"lieutenant with a ſufficient number of men
"only to navigate her (not being half the
"complement the French had in her) were
"ſent on board from the Reſolution and Ar-
"gonaut; and ſo ſoon as the weather per-
"permitted thoſe ſhips to ſupply her with
"water and proviſions, I ſent her to ſea, that
"I might give no umbrage to the American
"ſtates. An additional reaſon for bringing
"L'Eſperance into Lynn Haven Bay was
"out of humanity to the French priſoners,
"whom having had a long voyage, I ſent to
"Norfolk as ſoon as prudence would per-
"mit, otherwiſe they muſt have been kept
"priſoners on board the whole winter, and
"ſent to Halifax in the ſpring; nor was ſhe
"equipped or armed then in any manner
"whatever; not did the lieutenant receive
"any commiſſion for her whilſt in Lynn
"Haven Bay, and when at ſea only, an act-
"ing order to command her, which is cu-
"ſtomary and abſolutely neceſſary in all
"captures; otherwiſe if retaken by the ene-
"my, he might be conſidered as a pirate."

8th. "It might be ſaid that it applauded
"their [Engliſh] audacity; all ſubmiſſion to
"their will, it allowed the French colonies
"to be declared in a ſtate of blockade, and
"its citizens interdicted the right of trading
"with them."

[To be continued.]

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Folkes, my preſent Tutor, on account of his ill ſtate of health, wiſhes to decline his profeſſion, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammer School, would find liberal encouragement in ſucceeding him. The profits of the School at preſent amount to upwards of 200 dollars, with board, lodging and waſhing clear, and provided Mr. Fowlke's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made ſooner, the School will be conducted as formerly until the firſt of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who underſtands the French Language would be preferred. 4*

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber in Peterſburg, the 9th inſtant, a white lad named JOHN OVERBY, about 19 or 20 years old, tolerably well grown, rather dark complexion, is lame in his left leg which occaſions him to hop conſiderably, wears his hair ſometimes tied behind, was raiſed in this county about 28 miles from town, has lived with me as an apprentice about 3 years to learn the Hatter's buſineſs, and can do tolerable good work; had on when he went away a dark cloth coat and ſtriped overalls. I expect he will endeavour to go ſouthwardly.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid lad and ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing the ſaid lad at their peril.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

N. B. If he will return on his own accord, all his paſt conduct will be forgiven. S. D.

Peterſburg, January 16, 1797.

Peterſburg, January 25, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave Peterſburg about the firſt of April, propoſes ſelling off all his Merchandize, conſiſting of Dry Goods, Weſt-India Goods, and a few articles in the Grocery line—alſo all his Houſe and Kitchen Furniture.

The ſale will commence on the firſt day of March next, at his Store on Bollingbrook ſtreet, oppoſite the Printing Office—A credit of thirty days will be allowed for all ſums of five pounds and upwards.—In the mean time he will diſpoſe of the Goods on very low terms; thoſe inclined to purchaſe will meet with great bargains.

8 JOSEPH BUTLER.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from cutting or cultivating my Land in Charlotte county, known by the name of Brewer's Tract, as they may expect to ſuffer for the ſame. The Land is for Sale—the terms may be made known by applying to JOHN HITCHCOCK.

Dinwiddie, February 9, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from Booth's Ordinary, in Dinwiddie county, about ſeven miles from Peterſburg, the 31ſt of laſt month, A LIGHT BAY HORSE, about five feet high, upwards of nine years old, trots and canters, branded on the near ſhoulder D, has a blaze in his face, one glaſs eye, and has a piece cut out of the fore ſide of the near ear, hanging mane and ſwitch tail.—Any perſon who will bring the ſaid Horſe to Mr. John Lee, in the lower end of Charlotte county, ſhall receive the above reward. It is ſuſpected that the above Horſe was ſtolen by the noted John Thweatt. JOHN VANCE.

February 10, 1797.

Foreign Advices,

Received by the Ships Boſton Packet *and* General Pinckney, *arrived at Charleſton, from London.*

PARIS, November 6.

It has already been ſtated that Colonel Weiſs, as Miniſter from the Swiſs Cantons, was at Paris, on a negotiation of no ſmall moment to the two Republics. That negotiation is ſaid to be for the following exchange of territory:

The French to cede to the Swiſs the Biſhopric of Baſle—the Swiſs Republic ceding in return to the French the Pays de Vaud

November 12.

From Cadiz we learn that on the 8th inſtant, the Spaniſh admiral Langara has taken ſome Engliſh men of war in the Mediterranean ſea, and that if he had orders of hoſtility 24 hours ſooner, he could have taken the Engliſh diviſion of admiral Mann, conſiſting of five ſhips of the line, with a convoy of 4000 men. In Eſtermandura will be raiſed a Spaniſh camp conſiſting of 60,000 men. The Engliſh ſhips which admiral Languara has taken are one of 50 cannon and two corvettes. The Engliſh men of war which blocked up the port of Carthagena are returned to Gibraltar.

ARMY of ITALY.

The General of Diviſion, Chief of the Staff, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, Verona, November 5.

"You will find annexed an extract from the Journal of the army of Italy. It will inform you of new advantages, which will intereſt the friends of liberty.

(Signed) ALEX: BERTHIER.

Extract from the Bulletin of the Army of Italy.

"Gen. Vaubois attacked the enemy on the 12th Brumaire, Nov 3 The General of Brigade, Guieux, commanding its advanced guard, advanced to the village of St. Michael. After an obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the enemy, he ſucceeded in making himſelf maſter of that village, and in burning the bridges which the enemy had in the Adige. He took about 350 priſoners. Meantime the enemy wiſhing to make a favorable diverſion at St. Michael, put themſelves on their march from their poſts at Cambia and Sergaſane to penetrate to Lavis. Gen. Vaubois ſent Gen. Florella to encounter them, who vigorouſly beat and repulſed them, as far as the village of Saguzanno; he took 95 priſoners. The enemy's loſs is eſtimated at 1200 killed or wounded, and 445 priſoners.

"The Adjutant-General, Vauſe; the Chief of Battalion, Marquis; the Chief of the 8th brigade, Gaſpard; the Chief of Battalion, Arnoux; and the Adjunct Jouanne, the 25th half brigade, and Gagonet, one of its Chiefs of Battalion; have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Gen. Guieux praiſes particularly the artillery, and the chief of brigade.

(Signed) ALEX: BERTHIER.

November 17.

Some very important changes have taken place in the port of Breſt. Some marines, who were held in general eſteem, have loſt their command: Vice Admiral Villaret Joyeuſe has a ſucceſſor appointed, and carries with him much regret

It appears that they have now renounced the plan of the expedition which was fitting out at Breſt; 36 tranſports with troops on board, 10 ſhips of the line, and ſeveral frigates, are under orders to hold themſelves in readineſs for ſailing We are ignorant of the deſtination of this weak fleet, when the Engliſh can at a moment's warning put to ſea a much more powerful force.

November 18.

The Elector of Hanover has refuſed to concur in the raiſing any more Roman months.

The negotiations for peace will not aſſume a conſiſtency until the ſeaſon arrives for ſuſpending hoſtilities upon the Rhine. They talk of a general armiſtice, during which the belligerent powers ſhall preſerve their reſpective poſitions, and at the expiration of which, a Congreſs ſhall be opened at Paris, to regulate the intereſts of all the powers who have taken part in the preſent war.

A letter from Milan of the 29th of October, confirms the fact, that Mantua is reduced to the laſt extremities.

November 19.

The port of Breſt in reſpect of money is in a moſt diſtreſſed ſituation. The pay offices have been ſhut for a month; there is neither ſpecie nor mandates for the officers. They compel them to remain at Breſt, and do not give them wherewithal to live. The reſolution ordering them, as well as the land troops, to be paid one fourth of their ſalaries in caſh, is not executed for want of means.

Some officers, dying for hunger, after having ſold every thing for their own ſupport, waited on the Intendant, to requeſt the payment of the arrears which had been long due to them; they deſired that, if he would not pay them, he would give them a refuſal in writing. The Intendant replied, that this was unneceſſary, as their requeſt had not been made in writing. The officers ſigned a petition, and all thoſe who ſubſcribed it have been put under arreſt.

They write from Conſtantinople, that the Divan is about to ſend a permanent Ambaſſador to the Directory. Haly Effendi, is appointed to this embaſſy.

The courſe of the mandats, as has been proclaimed by the Directory, is in the following proportion: for 100 livres in Mandats, 4 livres 5 ſols.

We tender the ſame advices to Auſtria which Great Britain has made to us It is now certain, that the meſſenger of ſtate, who was ſent to Vienna from the army of Italy, was charged with diſpatches, containing the propoſal of a ſeparate peace with the Emperor, and eſpecially the demand of a paſſport for a negociator. Theſe paſſports, it appears, have been granted, as a miniſter plenipotentiary has been appointed to go to Vienna. He is a general. People may be apt to ſuppoſe it is Pichegru, Jourdan, Moreau, Hoche, or ſome other general, ſurrounded at leaſt by the ſplendor of military ſucceſſes, and able to command fame by glorious exploits. No ſuch thing. He is an Iriſhman, by the name of Clarke, who is not known at all as a general; who has never conducted the moſt inſignificant negociation; who has never been employed in the deplomatic career, and who for a long time paſt has made his campaigns in the offices of the committee of public welfare, and in thoſe of the directory, in the quality of the chief of the topographical department. Is it then ſo utterly impoſſible to find among Frenchmen men able to ſerve the republic, that a foreigner, an Iriſhman muſt be entruſted with the moſt important miſſion?

Be this as it may, while the public expects to be informed of the endowments of this new ambaſſador, gen. Clarke is to take the route of Italy, to confer with gen. Buonaparte before he proceeds to Vienna.

However, if this negociator brings us peace, we ſhall moſt ſincerely congratulate him on this happy event, and with enthuſiaſm join in the benedictions with which all France would reſound in his honor.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.

The public attention is now fixed on the fate of Kehl, on which the archduke intends this day to make an attack, and which the French have made the moſt vigorous preparations to defend to the utmoſt extremity The ſucceſs of the archduke in this arduous undertaking, ſeems doubtful.

The works of Huninguen continue to be bombarded by the Auſtrians, but nothing deciſive has hitherto happened in that quarter. We flatter ourſelves that an armiſtice, both on the Upper and Lower Rhine, will ſoon be concluded, for which purpoſe propoſals have been made by the French.

TOULON, Nov. 9.

Langara, commander in chief of the Spaniſh fleet, entered our harbour yeſterday, with 15 ſail of the line and 8 frigates The whole amount of the Spaniſh fleet is 19 ſail of the line and 21 frigates.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Letters from Burlin of the 11th ult. bring advices, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has concluded an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the elector of Saxony, and the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in virtue of which both thoſe princes reciprocally ſtipulate, to grant each other every aſſiſtance that ſhall be required, to reſiſt any attacks made upon their reſpective territories, by the houſe of Auſtria, or any other continental power, that ſhall attempt to force them to relinquiſh their neutrality during the preſent war. This treaty was concluded about the latter end of Auguſt, but we underſtand, that it has not as yet been finally ratified by the elector of Saxony. The Dukes of Brunſwick, Mecklenburg, and Wirtemberg, the Margrave of Baden, and ſome other princes in the northern parts of Germany, have been invited to join in this treaty.

November 21.

On the 6th a Council was held at Dublin Caſtle, at which no leſs than 28 perſons were preſent, and a proclamation was iſſued, announcing, that treaſonable aſſociations exiſt in the counties of Antrim, Downe, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Armagh, for the purpoſe of ſubverting the eſtabliſhed government of the kingdom; and putting thoſe counties under marſhal law.

November 22.

About ten days ago an armament, conſiſting of ſome gun boats, ſmall armed veſſels and tranſports, ſailed from the Road of Havre, having 6000 troops on board. They had ſcarcely got out of the road, when a gale of wind came on, in which ſeveral of the boats were wrecked, and all the men on board of them drowned. The reſt of this armament returned into the harbour of Havre, where it ha ſince remained.

Monday Sir Gilbert Elliot arrived in town from Corſica, with his family. He came home in the Gergon, ſhe brings intelligence, that admiral Jarvis, after detaching three ſwift ſailing ſhips of the line to cruize off Toulon, for the purpoſe of watching the motions of the French, had gone to Corſica with the remainder of his fleet, conſiſting of thirteen ſail of the line. Some of theſe we underſtand were under repair, and had actually their maſts out, which muſt operate againſt us, ſhould the Spaniſh fleet, which is ſaid to amount to twenty ſix ſail of the line, fall in with Admiral Jarvis in the interim, and before any reinforcement reach him from England He muſt alſo be the leſs able to cope with the enemy from having detached Admiral Mann to another quarter.

It appears by the following paper, that the king of England, who, as elector of Hanover, has always ſhewn himſelf more diſpoſed to forward the continental war by exhortations and promiſes, than by his treaſures, does not deviate from his ſyſtem on this point, ſince he now formally refuſes to adhere to the engagement for granting Roman months. But it is conſidered, that in the hotteſt period of his war againſt France, he made uſe of the illuſory neutality of his electorate, as a pretext for refuſing to concur, in his quality of elector, in the defence of the Empire, it cannot be concluded, from the mere circumſtance of his preſent refuſal, that he is now, any more than at that time, determined by views purely pacific.

It is true that he now makes a public refuſal to which he attaches more importance, and the motives of which he appears to connect with a conduct ſome what ſimilar, which he ſhews an inclination to adopt as king of England. We may conjecture therefore that there will be an abſolute diſcontinuance of the ſubſidies granted by England to Auſtria, and that the latter power, left to its own exertions, will ſoon have an intereſt more preſſing than ever for the concluſion of peace.

DECLARATION OF THE ELECTOR OF HANOVER,

To the Diet of Ratiſbon, on the ſubject of the Imperial Reſcript, of the 17th of October, 1796.

The miniſter of Hanover has declared to M. De Hingel, the imperial commiſſioner.

"That his Imperial Majeſty has directly required his majedy the king of Great Britain and elector of Hanover, to furniſh a new proof of his marked attachment to the Germanic Conſtitution, by giving a great example, and acting efficaciouſly in concert with the Diet of Ratiſbon, not only that he may be rated for a ſufficient quantity of Roman months, but by paying up all that remains due of his quota. It was declared at the ſame time that it was neceſſary the number of Roman months ſhould exceed a hundred.

"His Britannic Majeſty has replied to his Imperial Majeſty that he would not, nor was he able to anticipate the reſolutions of his co-eſtates, and that he was not at preſent in circumſtances which permitted him to anſwer the demand which was made. That ſince the period when the laſt Roman months were granted, the ſyſtem of the war had completely changed; that different ſtates holding of the Empire, had made a ſeparate peace, to avoid the total ruin with which their countries were threatened—That others had embraced neutrality for the proſecution of their ſubjects; and the proſperity theſe ſtates enjoyed proved that they attained of a ſallutary object—That the affairs of the Empire have aſſumed quite another aſpect, and that the relations of his Britannic Majeſty, in his quality of Elector and Prince of the Empire, were well known to be inconſiſtent with the Imperial demands; that he cannot of courſe conſent to the granting of new Roman months for the continuation of this unhappy war, ſtill far leſs can he contribute directly, ſince the negociations commenced at Paris, from which is expected at a happy iſſue for that tranquility of Europe, and which are known to his Imperial Majeſty, to avoid every proceeding that might give an unfavourable colour to his perſonal character."

Letters from Hanau, of the 7th inſtant, were received at Hamburgh, a day after the departure of the mail from that city to Cuxhaven, ſtating that Gen. Bournonville had arrived in the iſland facing Nieuwied, and was making the moſt active preparations to attack the Auſtrians ſtationed in that quarter,

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PHILADEL

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Extract of a letter from
bruary 3

"The packet is ar
7th of December; as
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PETERSBUR

Samuel Adams, Gov
ſetts, has declined bein
office of Governor of
late communication to
the 27th ult. he ſays—
incumbent upon me to
our fellow citizens at
arrived to a ſtage of life
writ, and verified by c
as a time of labour and
proper, both upon my o
as that of the public, to

51

excite peculiar passions, engaged to render us services, that we expect less of an avowed friend?

We may here properly enquire, what would have been the understanding of the parties on this point when the treaty of 1778 was made between France and the United States? She knew that notwithstanding the extent of our country and its rapid progress in population, many years must elapse before we could form a powerful navy to protect our commerce. She knew the conduct of maritime powers in all their wars; particularly she was acquainted with the maxims and practice of England, towards the commerce of neutral nations, in all her wars with France. And if knowing these things, France had expected that in all subsequent wars we should compel the maritime powers in general, and Great Britain in particular to admit our commerce to perfect freedom, then instead of a treaty of commerce containing regulations for conducting it when France should be at war, she would have demanded from us a stipulation, that in every future war in which we should be engaged with any other maritime power, we also should engage in it as her associate. But this is a condition which France was too just to demand, and to which the United States would never have agreed.

[illegible] flagrant [illegible] the faith of treaties, "it gave an asylum to [illegible] English, "who after having insulted her flag, pillaged "[illegible], came to brave the Ame"rican [illegible] in their ports, and to take a "[illegible] to trade, on a favorable "opportunity, [illegible] the French."

[illegible] Mr. Adet's charge, [illegible] of the complaints of his predecessor, Mr. Fauchet, and his [illegible] will appear in the [illegible] the Secretary of State to that minister, in the years 1794 and 1795. The cases particularly [illegible] were those of the British frigate Terpsichore and her prize le Montague; and of the British ship Argonaut and her prize L'Esperance. The Thetis and Hussar British frigates with their French prizes le Prevoyante and la Raison are also mentioned, but without any facts or circumstances as subjects of enquiry, which of course is precluded. That of the Terpsichore and her prize appears to have been the first case of the kind in which the Executive of the United States and those of the particular states were called to interfere; and therefore, it will not be thought extraordinary if the Executive of Virginia was unprepared with arrangements to give instant effect to the stipulation of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, forbidding an asylum to the armed vessels of the enemies of France and their prizes. What delay took place seems to have been the result of accident; certainly not of design. And by letters from this department the Executives were earnestly pressed to take the necessary order for a prompt execution, in future, of this part of the treaty. But why should the French minister complain with such energy, that a British ship of war, with her prize, remained in our ports during perhaps twenty or two and twenty days; when against the earnest requests and orders of the Executive, the French privateers, armed in our ports in violation of the laws, long continued to keep on our coast and enter our harbours, thence on favourable opportunities, to cruize against their enemies? The Columbia, or Carmagnole, continued such her unlawful acts for more than a year.

After all the zealous remonstrances of Mr. Fauchet, now renewed by Mr. Adet, about the capture of the French corvette L'Esperance, by the British ship Argonaut, who went with her prize into Lynn Haven Bay, what were the facts? The Governor of Virginia went personally to the French Consul at Norfolk for information concerning this declared violation of the treaty—but "received none which appeared to justify the "uneasiness occasioned by that event, or "changing its circumstances so radically as to "[illegible], but rather seemed to consider the "introduction of the prisoners [illegible] "occasion, [illegible] the "exchange would be [illegible] "tion of the [illegible] of taking [illegible] "[illegible]." The Consul of the French Republic [illegible] to give [illegible] the case; he [illegible] He was asked [illegible] to give information, [illegible] Consul a [illegible] having heard [illegible] by the same [illegible] deposition [illegible] L'Esperance [illegible] Lynn Haven Bay [illegible]. But Butler's deposition was afterwards taken on the part of [illegible], to contradict all the material facts stated in the former deposition; [illegible] by saying that he could neither write nor read, and that there had been inserted in his first deposition what he had never said. Under these circumstances it was desirable to obtain further information. This was furnished by the British minister in the extract of a letter from admiral Murray, which bears every mark of candour, of humanity, and of respect for the United States. It is as follows:

"The French sloop of war L'Esperance "was brought into Lynn Haven Bay on the "14th of January (a few days after my arrival there) by captain Ball, who had captured her 15 leagues from the shore, the "the weather being very tempestuous, a "lieutenant with a sufficient number of men "only to navigate her (not being half the "complement the French had in her) were "sent on board from the Resolution and Argonaut; and so soon as the weather permitted those ships to supply her with "water and provisions, I sent her to sea, that "I might give no umbrage to the American "States. An additional reason for bringing "L'Esperance into Lynn Haven Bay was "out of humanity to the French prisoners, "whom having had a long voyage, I sent to "Norfolk as soon as prudence would permit, otherwise they must have been kept "prisoners on board the whole winter, and "sent to Halifax in the spring; nor was she "equipped or armed then in any manner "whatever; nor did the lieutenant receive "any commission for her whilst in Lynn "Haven Bay, and when at sea only, an acting order to command her, which is customary and absolutely necessary in all "captures; otherwise if retaken by the enemy, he might be considered as a pirate."

5th. "It might be said that it applauded "their [English] audacity, all submission to "their will, it allowed the French colonies "to be declared in a state of blockade, and "its citizens interdicted the right of trading "with them."

[To be continued.]

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Folkes, my present Tutor, on account of his ill state of health, wishes to decline his profession, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammar School, would find liberal encouragement in succeeding him. The profits of the School at present amount to upwards of 300 dollars, with board, lodging and washing clear, and provided Mr. Fowlkes's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made soon, the School will be conducted as formerly until the first of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who understands the French Language would be preferred. 4*

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber [illegible] a [illegible] lad named JOHN OWERRY, about [illegible] years old, tolerably well grown, rather dark complexion, [illegible] an apprentice [illegible] to learn the [illegible] business, and can do tolerable good work, had on when he went away a dark cloth coat [illegible]. I expect he will endeavour to [illegible].

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said lad [illegible]. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said lad at their peril.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

N. B. [illegible] S. D.

Petersburg, January 16, 1797.

Petersburg, January 25, 1797.

THE subscriber intending to leave Petersburg about the 8th of April, proposes selling off all his Merchandize, consisting of Dry Goods, West India Goods, and a few articles in the Grocery line—also all his Houshold and Kitchen Furniture.

The sale will commence on the 8th day of March next, at his Store on Bollingbrook Street, opposite the Printing Office.—A credit of ninety days will be allowed for all sums of five pounds and upwards.—In the mean time he will dispose of the Goods on very low terms; those inclined to purchase will meet with great bargains.

JOSEPH BUTLER.

5

NOTICE.

THIS is to Forewarn all persons from cutting or transporting any Wood in Charles's corner, known by the name of Bonner's Tract, as they may expect to suffer for the same. The Land is for Sale—the terms may be made known by applying to JOHN HITCHCOCK.

Dinwiddie, February 9, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from Bonner's Ordinary, in Dinwiddie county, about seven miles from Petersburg, the 7th inst. A LIGHT BAY HORSE, about five feet high, upwards of nine years old, trots and canters, branded on the near shoulder [illegible], has a blaze in his face, [illegible] side of the mane [illegible]. Any person who will bring the said Horse to Mr. [illegible] Lee, in the lower end of [illegible] county, shall receive the above reward. [illegible] the above Horse was stolen [illegible] Thief.

January 8th, 1797.

Foreign Advices.

Received by the Ships [illegible] General Pinckney, arrived [illegible] from London.

PARIS, November [illegible]

It has already been stated that [illegible] Minister from the Swiss Cantons [illegible] a negociation [illegible] lies. This negociation [illegible] ing exchange of territory.

The French [illegible] Helvetic Swiss Republic [illegible] French the Pays de Vaud.

November [illegible]

From Cadiz we learn that [illegible] Spanish admiral Langara [illegible] of war in the Mediterranean [illegible] orders of hostility 24 hours [illegible] taken the English [illegible] of five ships of the line, [illegible] men. In Estremadura will be [illegible] consisting of 60,000 men. The [illegible] admiral Langara has taken [illegible] and two corvettes. The [illegible] blocked up [illegible] port of [illegible] Corunna.

[illegible]

The General of Division [illegible]

[illegible] Head Quarters, [illegible]

"[illegible]

[illegible]

Cambis and Segaud [illegible] vigorously [illegible] lage of Saga [illegible] and 444 prisoners.

"The Adjutant General [illegible] Battalion, [illegible] Gaspard; the [illegible] Adjutant Jeannot, [illegible] particularly the artillery [illegible]

[illegible]

Some very important changes [illegible] the port of Brest. [illegible] A naval [illegible]

It appears that [illegible] of the expedition which was [illegible] transports with [illegible] and several frigates, [illegible] the destination of this [illegible] powerful force.

November 18.

The Elector of Hanover [illegible]

The negociations for peace [illegible] upon the Rhine [illegible]

November 19.

The port of Brest [illegible]

[illegible]

nnaining in the
irg, 1st February

, care of Mrs. Hoo-

ker, Sussex.

irg. Wm. Cross.
l. William Cole.

John Daudridge,

Freeman, Lunen-

Edmund Graves,

die.

, care Mr. McCon-
unenburg, 2.

, Brunswick.

l Mathews. William

rk Dinwiddie. John

Oakwood.

widdie.

nith, Dinwiddie. John

, care Mr. McConnico.
t.

GRAMMER.

Ready Money,
from DAVID ROSS,
um of Three Thousand
of sale,
on in the county
hereon the said Ross for-
he name of ARROW-
ernation, 800 acres, more

own, that a particular de-
sary.
c auction, to the highest
nd will take place at Ro-
n the town of Petersburg,
February, 1797, between
e afternoon.
e Trustees, in conformi-
hem by Mr. Ross's deed.
M HAY,
WICKHAM, } Trustees.
N ROSE,
6

School,

SELL respect-
dies and Gentlemen of
d its vicinity, that his
at the Masons-Hall) on
t—Hours of attendance
he morning, and from 3
Wednesday, Thursday,

n or twelve gentlemen at

utmost gratitude, returns
he Ladies and Gentlemen
and its vicinity, for the
has experienced from them
hopes by his future exer-
nce their favours. He
public that attendance and
, and the greatest regard

R. at Mrs. Armistead's,
attended to. Those who
e School, are requested to
as the School will not be

797. 4

N SEEDS,

the MARTIN,
A. ADAMS,
CINE SHOP,
gbrook Street.

Spinage.
Orange Carrot.
Curled Parsley.
Solid Celery.
Red Beet.
Asparagus.
Early Cauliflower.
Red Cabbage.
Green Savoy Cabbage.
Yellow, do. do.
Purple Brocoli.
Green, do.
White Spanish Onion.

ortment of
ines, as usual,
1797.

EUSTIS,

l received,

Turks Island and
, a few Crates of Liverpool
assortment of COTTON
THER, FRENCH BRAN-
ERMAN OZNABURGS,
arcel of Coarse SHOES in
RUM, in Hogsheads and
h will be sold very low, for

26, 1796.